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Kentucky Antituberculosis Association, Louisville, Ky.

Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, Baltimore, Md.

Minnesota Antituberculosis Association, St. Paul, Minn.

New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Concord, N. H.

New Jersey State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Newark, N. J.

North Carolina Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Oxford, N. C.

Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Columbus, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vermont Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Burlington, Vt.

Wisconsin Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Milwaukee, Wis.

District of Columbia Committee on the Prevention of Consumption, Washington.

The work of the above-mentioned societies, carried on independently or in cooperation with Federal, State, and municipal authorities, has been an important factor in the campaign against the disease in this country. The problem is more complex in the congested centers of population, and for that reason it demanded the earliest recognition in the larger cities of the country.

Many municipal authorities, acting under authority of State law or local ordinances, have been actively engaged in disseminating knowledge concerning the disease, taking steps looking to its prevention, and caring for those already afflicted. It may be stated that New York City led the way in this work and set an example of what may be done toward the elimination of this disease.

A review of the excellent work done by municipal authorities is not included in this brief summary, which refers only to Federal, State, and Territorial measures taken for the prevention of the disease.

DIRECT PUBLIC MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

FEDERAL ACTION.

The National Government has taken certain steps for the prevention of the disease among its employees, chief of which are the establishments of sanatoria.

The Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service issued an order August 2, 1898, directing that separate wards be set aside in all of the marine hospitals of the Service for the exclusive use of tubercular patients. This bureau further recognized the advantages of establishing a sanatorium in the arid regions of the Southwest in order that the well-known climatic conditions in that region might be utilized in the treatment of this disease.

The Surgeon-General in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury dated November 28, 1898, representing the necessity for such an institution, stated as follows:

The elimination of this disease from the seafaring classes is especially incumbent upon the Treasury Department and the Marine-Hospital Service. These sailors come to our hospitals and remain a sufficient length of time to leave, if able to leave at all, and to again ship on board their vessels, where, in the narrow confines of the forecabin, they spread the disease among other sailors, with whom they are so closely associated. Therefore any effort made to eliminate this disease from among the sailors is a very essential factor in preventing the spread of the disease among all classes of our population.

It is well known that in the southwestern portion of our country there is territory still belonging to the United States Government where the climatic conditions are such that patients afflicted with this disease, when removed there, will ultimately recover. It is therefore proposed to establish a marine hospital in this section and remove there from time to time, as can be done most easily and economically, the marine-hospital patients afflicted with this disease. This subject has been under consideration and a matter of conversation and of correspondence by myself for a number of years, and in 1878 I broached the subject of a ranch for the treatment of these sailors.

As the result of these representations, an Executive order was issued April 1, 1899, setting aside the old military reservation at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., for the use of the Marine-Hospital Service, the object being to establish a sanatorium for the treatment and cure of seamen of the merchant marine suffering with tuberculosis. This reservation contains 43 square miles. The sanatorium was completed as rapidly as possible and has now been in operation for a number of years. The War Department later established a sanatorium at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for the treatment of the disease among the soldiers. The Navy Department maintains a tuberculosis camp of 50 beds at Pensacola, Fla.

The Surgeon-General of the Navy, in his annual report for 1906, states that investigations are being made with a view to the selection and recommendation of a site possessing the most favorable conditions for the establishment of a naval sanatorium for cases of tuberculosis in the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service issued a circular letter, February 11, 1902, to officers of the Service, authorizing the disinfection of ships' quarters from which cases of tuberculosis had been taken.

With a view to preventing the spread of tuberculosis among the employees of the various Government buildings, offices, and workshops, the President issued an Executive order, dated February 28, 1906, providing for the inspection of the Government offices and workshops, the preparation of pamphlets of instruction, regulations, and antisputting notices. Provision was also made in this Executive order for the examination of persons suspected of being afflicted with tuberculosis, such examinations to be made in laboratories at Government expense. A copy of the circular issued under this Executive order has been published for distribution to those suffering with the disease. This pamphlet contains the Executive order above mentioned, the regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, and the antisputting notices, which are posted in the various Government offices and workshops.

Congress provided for the creation of a hospital in the District of Columbia for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis. Under the existing form of government of the District of Columbia, this appropriation may be regarded as local rather than Federal.

The Fifty-ninth Congress during its first session made provision for an investigation as to the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Indians and the desirability of establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of Indians afflicted with tuberculosis, as follows:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to investigate and report to Congress upon the

desirability of establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of such Indians as are afflicted with tuberculosis, and to report upon a location and the cost thereof, and also upon the feasibility of utilizing some present Government institution therefor; said report to include, as far as possible, the extent of the prevalence of tuberculosis among Indians.

ACTION IN STATES, TERRITORIES, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A number of the States of the Union have also taken official action looking to the control of the disease within their respective territories. Official action directed toward the improvement of general sanitation within the States has also had more or less influence on the suppression of the disease. This is especially true in the larger cities, the action being based on a law of the State or an ordinance passed by the city government.

The following table shows the date of the beginning of the movement in the various States, Territories, and the District of Columbia:

State.	Date.	State.	Date.	State.	Date.
California	1902	Maine	1889	Ohio	1898
Connecticut	1902	Maryland	1901	Pennsylvania	1885
Delaware	1903	Massachusetts	1898	Porto Rico	1906
District of Columbia	1902	Michigan	1891	Rhode Island	1894
Florida	1902	Minnesota	1901	South Dakota	1904
Hawaii	1900	New Hampshire	1886	Utah	1903
Illinois	1899	New Jersey	1900	Virginia	1904
Indiana	1900	New York	1892	Wisconsin	1903
Georgia	1905	North Carolina	1904	Vermont	1902
Iowa	1898	North Dakota	1906		
Kansas	1906	Oregon	1903		

The following is a brief summary of the work accomplished so far as reported to the Bureau. This information was received from the State boards of health, and in compiling the same reference was also made to the annual reports of the various State boards.

California.—The State law requires notification of the disease and the collection of vital statistics. The State maintains a tent ward in connection with one of the State hospitals for the insane for the use of tuberculous patients. At another of the State hospitals for the insane a similar ward is now being constructed.

The Secretary of the State board of health states that most of the 57 counties have at their county farm a tuberculosis camp separate from the hospital.

Colorado.—The secretary of the State board states that the official action against tuberculosis has been limited to the issuance of a circular entitled "The Prevention of Tuberculosis." Notification of the disease is not required. In the Seventh Report of the board, published in November, 1904, there appears a proposed regulation governing tuberculosis. The ideas, as contained therein, were unanimously approved by the board, but owing to the lack of funds the regulation was not promulgated.

Connecticut.—The State legislature in 1902 made an appropriation to aid in the establishment of a hospital at Cedar Mountain for the exclusive treatment of tuberculosis under the auspices of the Hartford Hospital Society. An appropriation was also made to aid in the establishment of a sanatorium at Wallingford. Both of these institutions are partially supported by the State.

The health regulations of the various towns prohibit spitting on the floor of trolley cars and public buildings, and the spitting on sidewalks is prohibited in cities of the State. Consumption is reportable to boards of health. Vital statistics of the disease are collected and published in the annual reports of the State board.

An act, approved June 29, 1905, concerning tenement houses, chapter 178, was passed by the State legislature. This act has an indirect bearing upon the prevention of tuberculosis as it tends to improve the sanitary conditions of dwellings.

Delaware.—A division for tuberculous patients is provided at the State hospital for the insane, Farnhurst. Vital statistics of all diseases, including tuberculosis, are collected by the State board of health.

District of Columbia.—During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress an appropriation was made for the erection of a sanatorium for the treatment of indigent persons suffering with tuberculosis. The Board of Commissioners of the District, with a view to preventing tuberculosis among the District Government employees, issued an order, dated May 6, 1906, providing for the inspection of buildings, examination of suspected cases, etc. The health department also furnishes for distribution circulars relative to the prevention of consumption. The health officer, Dr. William C. Woodward, states that the health department disinfects without cost any room that has been occupied by a consumptive upon the receipt of a request for such disinfection, and when it learns of the vacation of a room that has been occupied by such a patient through death it solicits consent to disinfect. This department also collects vital statistics relating to tuberculosis.

An act was passed during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress entitled "An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia and for other purposes." This law, having for its purpose the improvement of dwellings, will exert a beneficial influence against the spread of tuberculosis.

Florida.—The State board of health endeavors to educate the citizens regarding the prevention of tuberculosis by means of circulars and health notes. It has also, under the State law, issued a regulation forbidding promiscuous spitting under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Georgia.—The State board of health has issued educational circulars dealing with the prevention of the disease. A resolution was passed by the State legislature and approved August 22, 1905, authorizing the governor to appoint a committee to consider the question of a State sanatorium for consumptives.

Hawaii.—The Territory of Hawaii has a general law requiring physicians and householders to report, under penalty, every case of "diseases dangerous to public health." Under this law the board of health has designated a list of diseases that must be reported, and among them is tuberculosis.

The president of the territorial board of health states that the number of deaths from the six important contagious diseases is summarized twice each month by the official registrar and notice is given through the press. Vital statistics are regularly collected and registered.

On request the board of health fumigates and disinfects rooms and houses where pulmonary tuberculosis has occurred. The city of Honolulu, island of Oahu, has had for six years an institution devoted to tubercular diseases and incurables. It is organized under the name of

the Leahi Home. In the year 1902 it was relocated on grounds especially adapted to its needs, and it is now equipped with new and admirable buildings and facilities, the latest addition being a large pavilion for the open-air treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The institution is supported by invested funds, Government aid, and charitable contributions. Adults and children are admitted from all parts of the Territory.

Illinois.—The State board of health has issued a number of circulars on the cause and prevention of tuberculosis. Provision is also made for the collection of vital statistics, including statistics of tuberculosis. Attempts were made on three occasions to secure legislation providing for a tuberculosis sanatorium, but without success.

Indiana.—The State legislature of 1905 passed a law creating a tuberculosis commission. This commission is charged with the investigation of the subject of tuberculosis, especially with reference to the establishment of a State sanatorium. The secretary of the State board of health states that this commission has been active in making visits, and that a full report will be made recommending a special law relative to the suppression of tuberculosis and the establishing of dispensaries and a State health farm. He also states that the State board of health has conducted a series of lectures throughout the State for the purpose of instruction. Whenever these lectures were delivered a tuberculosis exhibit was made. This exhibit consisted of pathological specimens, such as tuberculous bones and specimens prepared in formalin gelatine. This exhibit also included charts showing statistics in Indiana, photographs of various sanatoria, and charts containing brief statements regarding disinfection, etc.

A circular of information entitled "Consumption, its Cause, Prevention, and Cure," was issued by the State board of health in 1904.

Notification of the disease is required by ordinance in all the larger cities. The law really requires notification in all parts of the State, but it is possible only partially to enforce it. Vital statistics are carefully collected throughout the State, the reports being published monthly.

Iowa.—The State board of health issued its first circular of information respecting tuberculosis in 1898. The thirtieth general assembly of the State made provision for an investigation regarding the extent of tuberculosis in Iowa and the best means of prevention and treatment of the disease. The rules and regulations of the State board of health require notification of the disease. Rules were also adopted by the State board, January 15, 1906, for the restriction and prevention of tuberculosis in the schools of the State. In accordance with those rules any superintendent, principal, teacher, pupil, or employee in any school, public or private, in the State, if found upon examination to be suffering with tuberculosis, shall be excluded from the school until such time as the laboratory examination, made without expense, shall fail to reveal the presence of the tubercle bacilli.

Kansas.—The crusade against tuberculosis was inaugurated by the State board of health September 1, 1906. This was done by sending a circular letter to every physician practicing in the State, with the object of taking a census of all tubercular cases. The State board of health collects vital statistics, but, though notification of the disease is required, reports are not complete. The State laboratory makes free examinations of sputum of suspected cases. The State

board of health issued an order in July, 1905, to all county and municipal health officers that all houses and places should be effectively disinfected after termination of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The secretary of the State board of health states that, in addition to these measures, the names and addresses of all cases dying from tuberculosis, as disclosed by assessors' returns, have been sent to county and municipal health officers, with an order to investigate whether or not the places and things have been effectively and thoroughly disinfected, and to make a critical examination of the remainder of the family, in order to discover, if possible, any incipient cases. The State laboratory is open for the examination, free of charge, of all sputum submitted under this ruling. A pamphlet on the prevention is presented to the family of all such reported cases.

Maine.—The first real movement in the State against tuberculosis was the issue by the State board of health of its Circular No. 54, entitled "Prevention of Consumption." The first edition was issued in 1889, and the distribution of this circular throughout the State is still continued.

The secretary of the State board of health states that the statutory law of the State requires notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Statistics relating to tuberculosis are collected by the department of vital statistics, the secretary of the State board of health being ex officio registrar of that department.

The Maine Sanatorium Association was incorporated by a special act of the legislature in 1901. It was the first movement in the State toward the treatment of consumption. The object of the association was to establish a sanatorium for the treatment of persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases, and, through educational and preventive measures, to limit the spread of the disease.

The last legislature made an appropriation to aid in the work which had been undertaken by the Maine State Sanatorium Association.

Circular No. 70 of the State board of health contains directions for the disinfection of rooms and articles used by consumptives.

Maryland.—The first official step in the movement against tuberculosis was taken on November 5, 1901, when the State board of health addressed a letter to the governor of the State, pointing out the necessity of legislative action on the subject of tuberculosis, and suggesting to the governor the appointment of a tuberculosis commission. The governor gave his assent to the propositions, and the State board of health introduced in the legislature, which met the following January, a bill providing for the formation of a tuberculosis commission. This bill passed and received executive approval April 8, 1902. The commission was composed of five persons who made a report in 1904. Under this commission a tuberculosis exhibit was held in Baltimore in January, 1904—the first of its kind in America.

The State legislature of 1904 passed two acts relating to tuberculosis. One of them requires the registration of all cases of tuberculosis and guards these records with the strictest privacy. The second of these acts provides for domestic prophylaxis in the homes of the tuberculous. Copies of these acts are contained in the report of the tuberculosis commission.

The secretary of the State board of health states that under these acts private physicians are expected to carry out the prophylactic instructions of the board, to deliver the prophylactic supplies, and give

careful instructions to the patients and to one responsible member of the household. This second law also provides for the disinfection of homes and premises vacated by the death or removal of consumptive patients and provides a penalty for letting an apartment to the succeeding tenant before disinfection has been done.

The State legislature at its last session appropriated for and appointed a special commission to erect a sanatorium. Notification of tuberculosis is required and satisfactory mortality statistics, including the mortality statistics of tuberculosis, are collected.

The State board of health has laboratory records of examinations of tuberculous sputum covering a period of eight years.

Massachusetts.—The movement for the prevention of tuberculosis was inaugurated in Massachusetts in 1898 by the establishment of a State sanatorium, which has 365 beds and is located at Rutland. The accompanying list of State sanatoria gives the names of the additional State institutions in Massachusetts for the care of tubercular patients.

An act was passed by the State legislature and approved May 1, 1905, to authorize the board of prison commissioners to establish a hospital at Rutland for prisoners having tubercular disease. Male prisoners in the State prison, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the State farm, or any jail may be admitted upon the certificate of the prison physician that they are suffering with consumption. A resolution was passed by the State legislature and approved May 12, 1905, providing for an exhibition of means and methods of treating and preventing tuberculosis. This exhibit was held in Boston, December 28, 1905, to January 11, 1906.

The secretary of the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis states that a State commission is now at work on the report which it will submit to the legislature at its next session on the extent of tuberculosis in the State and the need of further provision for the same. Notification of the disease is not made compulsory by the State board of health, but about 20 cities and towns in the State have voluntarily taken this action. The Boston board of health required registration of cases in 1900.

Vital statistics in the State of Massachusetts are collected by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and very complete data are available for deaths from tuberculosis for the past sixty years.

The State board of health has also issued educational circulars relative to tuberculosis or consumption, and the best means for preventing it.

Michigan.—The movement was first started by the State board of health in 1891. In accordance with the provisions of act No. 137, laws of 1883, the State board of health requires notification of cases of tuberculosis. The board also collects vital statistics of this and other diseases.

A bill was introduced into the State legislature June 6, 1905, and was enacted into law, to establish a State sanatorium in some suitable locality in Michigan for the care and treatment of persons having tuberculosis. In accordance with the provisions of this act, a State sanatorium is now being built at Howell, Mich.

The act No. 146, laws of 1905, requires that "there shall be taught in every year in every public school in Michigan the principal modes by which each of the dangerous contagious diseases is spread and the best method for the restriction and prevention of each such disease,"

using the data and statements supplied by the State board of health. Other laws and regulations relating to the public health are also in force, which have an indirect bearing on prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases.

For purposes of instruction in the public schools, teachers' sanitary bulletins are published, containing information relative to tuberculosis.

The Teachers Sanitary Bulletin, No. 8, volume 1, issued January, 1905, contains information regarding the open-air treatment of tuberculosis.

In addition to the measures already mentioned, the State board of health has issued an additional circular entitled "Tuberculosis, Its Restriction and Prevention."

The State department of agriculture has issued numerous circulars relating to the care and handling of milk, which has a practical, though indirect, bearing on the prevention of tuberculosis.

Minnesota.—The secretary of the State board of health states that the first movement against tuberculosis in Minnesota was taken by the physician in charge of the State penitentiary in 1894, who established the system of isolation, special diet, etc., for the tuberculous inmates of that institution.

The State legislature of 1901 appointed a commission to consider the question of State care of cases of incipient tuberculosis. Appropriations have been made by each legislature since that date, and a building is now under process of construction. The State sanatorium for consumptives is located at Walker, Minn.

Notification of the disease is required under a recent ruling of the State board of health, and vital statistics are also collected. Through the State board of health certain circulars have been issued.

Missouri.—The general assembly of the State of Missouri passed a law, which was approved April 15, 1905, providing for the establishment of an institution for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. This sanatorium, which is now in process of construction, will be located at Mount Vernon, a point in the Ozark Mountains, which is at an altitude of something under 1,000 feet. Efforts are being made to secure the enactment of a law providing for the collection of sanitary statistics.

New Hampshire.—The movement against tuberculosis in New Hampshire was first started by the State board of health by the distribution of circulars and through the publications of the board.

A circular of this character, entitled "Consumption, Its Prevalence, Cause, Restriction and Prevention," has recently been issued. This circular shows that there has been a marked diminution in the fatality of the disease in New Hampshire during the last 20 years.

The law (ch. 2, N. H. Session Laws, 1903) forbids any person to spit on any sidewalk in the compact part of any city, village, or town, or in any railway station, hall, or other public place, or in any street or steam-railway car, other than smoking cars, except into spittoons provided for that purpose.

The law (ch. 17, N. H. Session Laws, 1905) requires the report to the local board of health of every death from pulmonary consumption, or the removal of a consumptive patient within one week after said death or removal.

It also requires the local board of health, within one week after such notice or such information, to cause the infected premises to be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. It also forbids the reoccupancy of apartments which have been occupied by consumptives until after they have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed.

The State legislature passed a resolution, which was approved February 13, 1901, providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the question of a State sanatorium for consumptives. This commission submitted its report to the governor November 1, 1902.

It also passed a law, which was approved March 10, 1905, providing for the establishment of a State sanatorium for consumptives. The vital statistics of the disease are collected by the State board of health.

New Jersey.—The campaign against tuberculosis in New Jersey was started by the medical society of the State. Vital statistics have been collected by the State board of health since 1879. A pamphlet entitled "Prevention of Tuberculosis," recently issued by the board contains a chart showing the death rate per thousand inhabitants for the past twenty-seven years.

The State board of health supplies facilities for the examination of specimens in cases of suspected tuberculosis. Notification of the disease is required in accordance with section 1 of an act approved March 22, 1905, entitled "An act for the protection of public health."

Chapter 260 of the laws of New Jersey, 1903, has for its object the prevention of spitting in railway cars.

The State of New Jersey is now building a sanatorium for incipient cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory organs at Glen Gardner, N. J. The secretary of the board of managers of the sanatorium states that the institution is for the care of indigent people only, that it will accommodate about 105 patients, and will probably be open for the reception of patients in the spring of 1907.

New Mexico.—A special law was approved March 18, 1901, providing for the protection of children and other attendants of public schools or other educational institutions in the Territory of New Mexico. Under this law a person suffering with consumption shall not be employed as a teacher, instructor, or professor in any public school or educational institution supported by the public. It also requires that an applicant for such positions shall file with the board of education or other governing educational body a certificate from a regular physician declaring the applicant free from tuberculosis.

Any taxpayer of the Territory may present a complaint to the school authorities in case he suspects that any teacher or professor is afflicted with tuberculosis. Upon such complaint the latter shall be required to submit to an examination and file certificate from a physician stating that he is not afflicted with tuberculosis. In case he is suffering from the disease, he shall be discharged from employment.

New York.—The first official action by the State looking to the prevention of tuberculosis was taken in 1892-93 and consisted of an effort to secure a State sanatorium. The commissioner of health states that the State has not taken any decided action for the prevention of the disease, but local boards of health have the power, under provisions of section 21 of the public-health law, to "make and publish from time to time all such orders and regulations as they may deem necessary and proper for the preservation of life and health."

One of the sanitary regulations recommended by the State department of health for adoption by local boards of health is as follows:

Spitting upon the sidewalk or cross walk of any public street, avenue, park, public square or place, in the village of ———, or upon the floor of any hall in any tenement house which is used in common by the tenants thereof, or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel or lodging house which is used in common by the guests thereof, or upon the floor of any theatre, schoolhouse, church, store, factory, or of any building which is used in common by the public, or upon the floor of any railroad car or other public conveyance, or upon the floor of any depot or station, or upon the station platform of any railroad or other common carrier, is hereby forbidden.

The corporations or persons owning or having the management or control of any such building, store, factory, railroad car or other public conveyance, or at any depot or station, station platform or other common carriers, are hereby required to keep permanently posted in each of said places a sufficient number of notices forbidding spitting upon the floors and calling attention to the provisions of this section.

The corporations or persons owning or having the management or control of such buildings, stores, factories, depots, stations, station platforms or other common carriers are hereby required to provide sufficient and proper receptacles for expectoration, and also to provide for the cleansing and disinfection of said receptacles at least once every twenty-four hours.

Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of ———.

Notification of the disease is required, section 24 of the public-health law requiring local boards of health to report promptly to the State health department all infectious diseases. Vital statistics are also collected and published in the monthly bulletin of the State department of health. In this connection, it may be stated that the health department of the city of New York was among the first to enforce notification of the disease. This municipality has a large sanatorium in course of construction, and also provides for the care and treatment of tuberculosis among children.

The State maintains a sanatorium for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis at Raybrook, N. Y. Special wards for the care of tuberculous patients are maintained at the State Hospital for the Insane, Binghamton; Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo; Dannemora State Hospital, Dannemora; Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, and Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y.

North Carolina.—The State board of health collects vital statistics of tuberculosis from a number of cities and towns in the State. While there is no law requiring notification of the disease, an ordinance in Raleigh makes notification compulsory in that city. The law passed by the general assembly of North Carolina and ratified March 4, 1905, providing for a State laboratory of hygiene, makes the laboratory available for the examination of sputum in cases of suspected tuberculosis.

North Dakota.—The State board of health collects vital statistics of tuberculosis in the same manner as for all other diseases. The board also requests that all cases be reported by physicians and it has issued a circular entitled "Tuberculosis, Its Prevention and Treatment," for distribution to school teachers, township clerks, and physicians.

Ohio.—The first public action was taken by the State board of health when, in 1894, it sent out a circular letter to all of the physicians in

the State requesting certain information and offering to furnish printed instructions for the prevention of tuberculosis to be used by attending physicians in the homes of their cases.

Some interesting information was collected regarding the communicability of the disease (an account of which appears in the annual report of the Ohio State board of health for 1894), and a circular of instructions was prepared and widely distributed throughout the State.

Through the influence of the State board of health a meeting was called to organize a State society for the study and prevention of the disease. A State tuberculosis commission has purchased a site of 357 acres near Mount Vernon, Ohio, for a State sanatorium, and plans have been adopted for part of the buildings. It is expected that building operations will be immediately undertaken.

The State has taken no other action as regards legislative enactments except to authorize any local board of health to require that milk shall not be sold within its jurisdiction except from cows shown to be free from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases.

The legislature of 1904 appointed a commission to select a site for an institution for the treatment and education of crippled children. The secretary of the State board of health states that it is desired that this institution be located and built with special reference to tubercular joint diseases.

The State board of health collects monthly reports from local boards of health in all cities in the State, giving the number of deaths from various diseases, including tuberculosis. Compulsory notification of the disease was adopted in Cincinnati and Columbus, but was never successfully enforced.

Oregon.—The State board of health collects vital statistics of tuberculosis in connection with the collection of general statistics. Notification of the disease is compulsory, but the State health officer remarks that the reports have been incomplete. The board has issued a bulletin bearing on the subject of tuberculosis.

Pennsylvania.—The beginning of the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis in America was inaugurated in Pennsylvania through the effort of private individuals, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis being the oldest society of its kind in the world.

Efforts were repeatedly made to secure the enactment of a law providing for a State sanatorium, but they were not effective. The department of health of the State has issued a circular containing rules to be observed by patients, nurses, and attendants in the management of tuberculosis.

Notification of cases is required and vital statistics of the disease are collected by the State health department. Though there are no sanatoria under the control of the State, yet numerous sanatoria and dispensaries have been established through the efforts of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Porto Rico.—The bureau of health has up to the present time directed its efforts toward the solution of general sanitary problems. These problems have included the pure-food question, the installation of water-closets in the larger cities of the island, and education of the people in sanitary matters, particularly with reference to the prevention of uncinariasis. Such measures, though of great importance, have only an indirect bearing on the prevention of tuberculosis.

An antituberculosis league was legally constituted in 1906. Officials and all persons interested in sanitary matters are enlisted in the work, which has been actively carried on for some months. It is the intention of the league to establish a central sanatorium at San Juan and several substations in other parts of the island; a plan similar to that adopted by the Porto Rico anemia commission for the prevention of *uncinariasis*.

A campaign for the education of sufferers and other persons as to the nature of tuberculosis will be instituted.

Rhode Island.—The first official action in the State for the prevention of tuberculosis was taken by the State board of health in 1894, and consisted in the examination of sputum for physicians. It is believed that Rhode Island was the first State to undertake such examinations. New York City had, however, begun the same work about one month previous to that time.

The State has also provided a sanatorium of 110 beds at Wallum Lake, in the northwestern part of the State, for incipient cases.

The State board of health has taken action to provide a tuberculosis exhibit in the city of Providence in connection with the collection of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This board also regularly collects vital statistics of the disease and maintains records of the laboratory examination of sputum. The latter records are complete from 1900.

A number of local ordinances have been passed controlling promiscuous expectoration, and tuberculosis has been placed on the list of notifiable diseases in the city of Providence.

South Dakota.—The State board of health collects vital statistics of the disease, this being the only official action taken other than the general improvement of sanitary conditions within the State.

The United States Congress at its last session provided for an investigation of the disease among the Sioux Indians, with the view of establishing a sanatorium for their care and treatment.

Tennessee.—The State board of health has included tuberculosis among the transmissible diseases. Efforts have been made to segregate as well as possible cases occurring in the State institutions. A circular of information is now in course of preparation and will shortly be ready for distribution. Local ordinances in Nashville and Memphis require notification of cases occurring in those cities.

Utah.—The movement for the prevention of tuberculosis began in 1903. The State legislature passed a law, which was approved March 9, 1905, requiring reports to be made on cases of tuberculosis and the necessary disinfection to prevent the spread of the disease.

The State board of health makes free examinations of sputum submitted by any physician in the State, and sends to the families of all cases reported a circular, giving instructions regarding the prevention of the disease.

A monthly report of cases and deaths is made by the local boards of health to the State board in accordance with the law under which vital statistics are collected.

Vermont.—The movement was begun in Vermont in 1902. During that year the general assembly of the State passed an act requiring physicians to notify the State board of health of the existence of all cases of human tuberculosis. This law also requires the secretary of the State board of health to keep a careful and accurate record of

reported cases of tuberculosis and to furnish such patients with a printed circular containing information in regard to the disposal of sputum and other hygienic measures necessary for the protection of the community.

The general assembly of the State in 1902 also passed an act to prevent spitting upon the floor in cars and railway stations.

The State board of health is authorized by law to make bacteriological examinations of cases of tuberculosis, and it collects vital statistics of the disease.

The secretary of the State board of health states that the Vermont sanatorium is now in process of construction at Pittsford. A ward for tuberculous patients of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane is maintained at Waterbury.

Wisconsin.—The official movement for the prevention of tuberculosis in Wisconsin began in 1903. The legislature of that year passed a joint resolution providing for a commission to investigate the subject of tuberculosis in the State. A report of that commission was made in 1905.

The legislature of 1905 passed a bill for the erection of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and providing for its maintenance. Under the provisions of this bill a State tuberculosis commission has been created, consisting of 5 members who have direct charge of the establishment of the institution.

The State sanatorium will be located on a site known as the Government Hill Reservation, at Wales, about 30 miles west of Milwaukee and near the center of population of the State.

The State has taken official action in causing the disease to be reported in cities of the first, second, third, and fourth classes.

The secretary of the State board of health states that the board has recently issued an order requiring that the disease be reported in all cities, towns, and villages.

The board has a State tuberculosis exhibit which is taken from city to city as organization plan, and is used for purposes of instruction in connection with talks on tuberculosis.

At the annual conference of State and Territorial health officers with the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service it was stated that the State board of health had issued an order that pupils and teachers suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis should not be granted attendance in the schools of the State unless they carried a sputum cup and conformed strictly with the general rules for preventing the spread of this disease.

STATES AND TERRITORIES THAT HAVE ISSUED EDUCATIONAL CIRCULARS AND THAT
HAVE LAWS OR REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

States and Territories having issued circulars.	States requiring notification.	States requiring collection of statistics.
Colorado. District of Columbia. Florida. Hawaii. Illinois. Indiana. Georgia. Iowa. Kansas. Maine. Massachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New York. North Dakota. Ohio. Pennsylvania. Oregon. Tennessee. Utah. Vermont. Wisconsin.	California. Connecticut. Hawaii. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Maine. Maryland. Michigan. Minnesota. New Jersey. New York. Pennsylvania. Utah. Vermont. Wisconsin. Oregon. Washington.	California. Connecticut. Delaware. District of Columbia. Hawaii. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Maine. Maryland. Massachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New York. North Dakota. Ohio. Oregon. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. South Dakota. Utah. Vermont. Wisconsin.

FEDERAL AND STATE SANATORIA.

- California:
 Mendocino State hospital for insane, separate tuberculosis ward, Talmage.
- Connecticut:
 Separate wards for tuberculous prisoners, Westerfield.
 State hospital for consumptives, Hartford.
- District of Columbia:
 Washington Asylum Hospital, separate tuberculosis ward.
 Tuberculosis division, Government Hospital for Insane.
 Appropriation for tuberculosis sanatorium.
- Delaware:
 Tuberculosis division, State hospital for insane, Farnhurst.
- Florida:
 Tuberculosis camp, naval hospital, Pensacola (U. S. Navy).
- Indiana:
 Tuberculosis ward for prisoners, State reformatory, Indianapolis.
- Kentucky:
 Tuberculosis ward, State prison hospital, Frankfort.
- Louisiana:
 Separate ward, State hospital for insane, Jackson.
- Maine:
 Appropriation for Maine State sanatorium, Hebron.
- Maryland:
 Appropriation for State sanatorium.
 Tuberculosis ward, State hospital for insane, Sykesville.
- Massachusetts:
 Massachusetts State sanatorium, Rutland.
 Massachusetts State colony for consumptive prisoners, Rutland.
 State hospital, Tewkesbury.
 State insane hospitals, special provisions for tuberculous patients.
- Michigan:
 State sanatorium, Howell, in course of construction.
- Minnesota:
 State sanatorium for consumptives, Walker.
 Special ward for tuberculous prisoners, State prison, Stillwater.
- Mississippi:
 Special ward, hospital for insane, Jackson.
- Missouri:
 Sanatorium for incipient tuberculosis in course of construction, Mount Vernon.

New Hampshire:

Appropriation for State sanatorium to take effect May, 1907.

New Jersey:

State sanatorium, Glen Gardner.

New Mexico:

Sanatorium for Consumptive Seamen, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Fort Stanton.

U. S. Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard.

New York:

State hospital for insane, special ward for tuberculosis, Binghamton.

Buffalo State Hospital, tuberculosis ward, Buffalo.

State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Raybrook.

Special wards for tuberculous prisoners, Clinton Prison, at the Dannemora State Hospital, Dannemora.

Manhattan State Hospital, special tuberculosis wards, Wards Island.

Willard State Hospital, special wards for tuberculosis, Willard.

Ohio:

Tuberculosis camp, Columbus State Hospital, Columbus.

Appropriation for State sanatorium, Mount Vernon.

Rhode Island:

State sanatorium, Pascoag.

Tuberculosis division, State almshouse, Howard.

Tuberculosis division, State hospital for insane, Howard.

South Carolina:

Separate building for tuberculous prisoners, State penitentiary, Columbia.

Vermont:

Ward for tuberculous patients, Vermont State Hospital for Insane, Waterbury.

Vermont sanatorium, in process of construction, Pittsford.

Virginia:

Camp for tuberculous patients, central State hospital, Petersburg.

Wisconsin:

Appropriation for State tuberculosis sanatorium, Wales.

STATE COMMISSIONS.

The legislatures in a number of the States have, within the past five years, provided for the creation of State commissions for the purpose of making an investigation as to the extent of tuberculosis within the State and the best means of prevention and treatment, especially with reference to the establishment of sanatoria. The following is a list of these States: Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

By provisions of chapter 162, of the laws of the thirtieth general assembly, the board of control of State institutions in the State of Iowa was also authorized to investigate the extent of tuberculosis in that State and the best means of prevention and treatment of the disease.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Boston, Mass.—Scarlet fever.

Surgeon Woodward forwards, under date of February 13, the following information received February 12, from the health officer at Boston:

Month of January, 1907. Number of cases of scarlet fever reported, 519; deaths, 3. From January 1 to 8, inclusive, the number of cases reported was 48, the largest number reported on one day being 9. On January 9 the number rose to 37. On January 10 it reached 78, and on the two days following was 64 and 54, respectively. This sudden increase in the number of cases on January 9 occurred in several neighboring cities. The cause of the increase has not yet been determined.